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Difficult problems are discussed only in the introductory chapters. Although the author has gone wrong in many details [thirteen of which are specified with interesting corrections]—especially in the dating and explanation of vase-pictures, and in the inferences drawn from these considerations—the general impression produced by his book is a correct one.—C. ROBERT, in *D. Literaturzeitung*, 1890, No. 52.

A. BOUTKOWSKI-GLINKA. *Petit Mionnet de poche ou repertoire pratique à l'usage des numismatistes et collectionneurs des monnaies grecques, etc.* 1<sup>er</sup> partie. 12mo, pp. 192. Berlin, 1889.

The author gives us a list, arranged in geographical order, of the more important Greek coins of antiquity, with exact information as to their weight, devices, and ancient values, and their modern equivalents. There are no illustrations. The recent numismatic and historical literature relating to the subject has been utilized; and, although the author has constantly had the aid of Imhoof-Blumer, he has made an independent investigation of several points. Not a distinct contribution to science, the little work will be found useful as a convenient book of reference for travellers in Southern Europe and the Orient.—S., in *Lit. Centralblatt*, 1890, No. 18.

WILHELM GURLITT. *Ueber Pausanias.* 8vo, pp. XII, 494. Graz, 1890; Leuschner und Lubensky. 10 marks.

For several years there has been a lively discussion as to the value of the only detailed description of ancient Greece which is preserved to us, the work of Pausanias the periegete. Conservatives have lauded his merits and sought to cover up or palliate his shortcomings; radicals have treated him with acrimonious and almost personal contempt. Between these two extreme parties Gurlitt offers himself as arbiter. He undertakes to sift the evidence afforded by Pausanias himself, as well as all relevant external evidence, with the object of determining the writer's degree of independence and credibility. This undertaking is carried out with great thoroughness, and the results are presented in an attractive form.

It is in his descriptions of the Peiræus, of Athens, Olympia and Delphi that Pausanias's statements can be best tested, because in these places, thanks especially to recent excavations, our other sources of information are most ample and accurate. Now it is becoming constantly clearer that his topographical matter—we are not at present concerned with his historical and other digressions—is of very unequal value. Side by side with statements so accurate as to lead to the discovery of places or objects previously unknown stand others which can be proved, on the testimony of various witnesses or by observation on the spot, to be highly inexact or